

Subgroup	Data Element	Description	AVERAGE	No. of 1	No. of 2	No. of 3
Contact Information	Submitter Name	Name and title of the individual submitting the incident report to the EPA.	2.5	0	4	4
	Submitter Organization	For 6(a)(2) reporting, the name of the registrant submitting the incident report. For other reporting, name of the entity (e.g., government agency, nonprofit organization, or academic institution) that is submitting the incident report to the EPA. If it is a private citizen, enter "private citizen."	2.63	0	3	5
	Submitter Category	Category of the entity submitting the report. ("Registrant" for 6(a)(2) reports)	2.13	0	7	1
	Submitter Address	Address of the individual reporting the incident to the Registrant or Registrant Agent.	2.13	2	3	3
	Submitter Phone Number	Phone number of the individual reporting the incident to the Registrant or Registrant Agent.	2.13	2	3	3
	Submitter Email	Email of the individual reporting the incident to the Registrant or Registrant Agent.	2.25	1	4	3
	Report Date	Date that the incident report was prepared.	2.43	1	2	4
	Contact Name	Contact information for a person, other than the submitter, who may be contacted for obtaining further information on the incident. This may be the complainant, a physician, a veterinarian, or a wildlife biologist.	2.5	2	0	6
Incident Data	Incident Type	Human.	2.75	1	0	7
	Reporter's Case Number	Non-OPP case number from submitter for the incident (if exists).	2.5	0	4	4

No response

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	Incident Location	The location where the pesticide exposure is believed to have occurred. Location fields will include Town/City, County/Province, State, and Country.	2.5	0	4	4
	GPS Coordinates	Latitude and longitude coordinate of the incident location.	1.75	2	6	0
	Exposure Date (Start)	Date of the exposure, or if more than one day, the start date of the exposure.	2.57	1	1	5
	Exposure Date (End)	End date range of the exposure.	2	3	2	3
	Incident Date (Start)	Date of the observed adverse effects, or if more than one day, the start date of the observed adverse effects.	2.5	1	2	5
	Incident Date (End)	End date of the observed adverse effects.	1.75	4	2	2
	Date Comment	Use to provide information about the timing of the incident when exact dates are not known. (Example: "Early April"). May also be used for comments concerning the start and end dates.	2.13	1	5	2
	Incident Awareness Date	Date when the registrant, or registrant agent, became aware of the incident. Not applicable to non-6(a)(2) incident reporting.	2.13	3	1	4
	Notification (Yes/No)	Indicates if the incident was reported to a government agency other than the EPA, such as a state government office.	2.43	0	4	3
	Notification (Text Field)	Identifies the federal, state, or regional government office (other than EPA) that was notified of this incident.	1.34	0	4	4

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	Part of a Study?	Indicates if the incident part of a larger study? An example is ongoing worker exposure studies.	1.34	5	3	0
	Status (New or Update)	Indicates if the report is for a new incident or an update to a previously submitted incident.	2.43	1	2	4
<b>Number Affected</b>	Number Affected	The number of persons having the adverse effect. Enter the exact number.	3	0	0	8
<b>Pesticide Information</b>	EPA Registration No.	EPA Product Registration Number. Include the 1-6 digit manufacturer number and the 1-5 digit product identification number. Separate the two numbers with a hyphen. Distributor's number, if applicable, is entered separately.	2.71	0	3	6
	Batch Number	The batch number that is printed on the label of the product that was applied in the incident. Record for each product associated with the incident.	1.88	1	7	0
	Canadian Reg. No.	Canadian product registration number (for Canadian incidents only)	2.13	2	3	3
	Product Name	Product name. Should include the complete trade name, including codes describing the formulation, and any description of pesticide type. Example: "Propazine 80W Herbicide"	2.88	0	1	7
	Product Formulation	Formulation type of the product as purchased.	2	0	8	0
	Formulation as Applied	Formulation type of the product when it was applied (e.g. diluted solution, granule, dust, etc.)	2.29	1	3	3

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	Active Ingredient	Common name of the active ingredient to which the affected person or other organism was exposed.	2.5	0	4	4
	Active Ingredient Comment	Information on the identity of the active ingredient when the specific ingredient cannot be identified or is not on the drop-down list. Enter the ingredient name if known but is not on the list. If the ingredient identity is unknown, enter the known or suspected chemical class or classes (e.g., "carbamate" or "anticoagulant rodenticide") or enter "unknown."	2	1	5	1
	Toxicity category	Signal word (Danger, Warning, or Caution) for acute oral toxicity class of the active ingredient.	1.75	3	4	1
	Restricted Use Product	Indicates if the product is a restricted use product	2.13	2	3	3
<b>Application Information</b>	Application Site Category	General category of application site (Agricultural, Residential, Commercial, etc.)	3	0	0	5
	Worker Protection Standard	Does the person affected fall under the worker protection standard (yes/no)	2.17	1	3	2
	Application Site	Description of the site where the pesticide product was applied. If it is an agricultural site, identify the crop. If an accidental exposure, enter the site of the exposure. If applied to an animal, enter "Animal treatment".	2.75	0	2	6

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	Application Method	Description of method used to apply the pesticide. Examples include aerial spraying, ground spraying, granular application, and bait placement.	2.83	0	1	5
	Application method specific	Description of the specific type of method used to apply the pesticide, indicating the general type of equipment used.	2.13	2	3	3
	Application Rate	Rate of the application of product, if known. Enter value and units.	2.38	1	3	4
	Misuse	Yes/No/Uncertain. Indicates if the manner the product was used was in violation of the label.	2.13	1	5	2
	Misuse Comment	For misuse cases, comment on evidence indicating misuse of the product.	2.13	1	5	2
	Applicator Certification	Yes/No. Indicates if product was applied by, or under the supervision of, a certified applicator.	2.13	1	5	2
<b>Incident Description</b>	Incident Description	Description of what happened, including a general description of the suspected pesticide exposure and the adverse effects/symptoms observed. Also may include other important details not captured by the other data fields.	2.71	1	0	7
	Incident Site	Description of the site where the person or organism was exposed to the pesticide, or if unknown, enter where symptoms, mortality, or other adverse effects were observed.	2.25	1	4	3
	Route of Exposure	Primary the route of exposure of individuals affected (e.g., oral, dermal, inhalation, or ocular)	2.57	1	1	5

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	Exposure Pathway	The route of transport of the pesticide from the site of application to the affected organism (e.g., spray drift, run-off, volatilization, secondary exposure).	2.57	1	1	5
Lab Report	Lab Report Title	Title or description of the laboratory report(s) that the submitter attaches or encloses with the incident report submitted to the EPA.	2.38	2	1	5
	Lab Report Number	Report number for the laboratory report.	2.5	1	2	5
Demographic Information	Case ID	ID used in the incident report to identify individuals affected. If none are given, sequential numbers will be assigned.	2.57	0	3	4
	Age	The age of the individual exposed. Enter number and unit, or a general description (e.g., young adult)	2.63	0	3	5
	Sex	The sex of the individual exposed.	2.25	0	4	3
	Occupation	If the incident was occupationally related, state the occupation of the individual involved.	2.25	1	4	3
	Suicide/homicide	Yes/No. Indicate if the incident was the result of a suicide or homicide.	2.29	2	1	5
	Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy status of individual exposed.	2.29	0	5	2
Exposure	Exposure Activity	Description of how the product was being used at the time of the reported incident, or what the exposed individual was doing when the exposure occurred.	2.38	2	1	5
	Circumstances of Exposure	Description of the event that caused the pesticide exposure.	2.63	1	1	6

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	Exposure to Concentrate	Yes/No. "Yes" indicates the product is sold in a concentrated form and the incident involves exposure to the concentrate prior to dilution.	2.5	1	2	5
	Protective equipment (Yes/No)	Indicates if any personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by the affected person(s) at the time of the incident.	2.86	0	1	6
	Protective equipment	Description of the type of personal protective equipment (PPE) and protective clothing that was used or worn by the affected person(s) at the time of the incident.	2.63	0	3	5
	Workdays lost	Number of workdays lost due to the incident, if known.	1.88	2	5	1
	Time to Symptoms	Indicate how long after the incident occurred that the first signs and symptoms were noted.	2.63	1	1	6
Adverse Effects	Medical Care	The type of medical care or consultation sought. Examples include none, clinic, hospital emergency department, private physician, PCC (Poison Control Center), hospital inpatient.	2.38	0	4	4
	Symptom Type	Classification of the type of symptom(s) observed. May select more than one.	2.38	2	1	5
	Symptoms Comment	Optional field to provide a more detailed description of the symptoms that correspond to the symptom type.	2.63	1	1	6
	Case Outcome	Characterization of the current status or final outcome of adverse effects.	2.13	2	3	3
Lab Results	Lab Test Results	Results of laboratory tests, such as blood test or urine analysis.	2.63	1	1	6

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Residential (non-ag)	Indoor or Outdoor	Indicates if the product was used indoors or outdoors	2.75	0	2	6
EPA Fields	PC Code	PC Code(s) of the active ingredient(s) to which the affected person or other organism was exposed.	2.6	0	2	3
	Certainty	EPA's conclusion on the certainty that the ingredient caused or contributed significantly to causing the observed adverse effects. Entered for each ingredient.	2.5	0	3	3
	Certainty Discussion	A brief discussion of the evidence supporting the certainty level that EPA assigned to the ingredient.	2.57	0	3	4
	Legality	EPA's categorization on the legality of the pesticide use. Legality categories are "Registered Use," "Suspected Misuse," "Known Misuse," and "Malicious Intent." ["Malicious Intent" used for intentional targeting of affected person or non-target organism.]	2.17	1	3	2
	Exposure-Severity Code	Code that indicates the type of incident and the severity level of the incident.	2.6	0	2	3

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Subgroup	Data Element	Description	Additional Comments (1)
Contact Information	Submitter Name	Name and title of the individual submitting the incident report to the EPA.	It is essential to have way to verify and validate the entry for follow-up.
	Submitter Organization	For 6(a)(2) reporting, the name of the registrant submitting the incident report. For other reporting, name of the entity (e.g., government agency, nonprofit organization, or academic institution) that is submitting the incident report to the EPA. If it is a private citizen, enter "private citizen."	
	Submitter Category	Category of the entity submitting the report. ("Registrant" for 6(a)(2) reports)	
	Submitter Address	Address of the individual reporting the incident to the Registrant or Registrant Agent.	Address might end up being limited to state but as much information on region as possible is useful for looking at trends. The caution on contact information needs to be balanced with utility as much as possible.
	Submitter Phone Number	Phone number of the individual reporting the incident to the Registrant or Registrant Agent.	For an ideal research purpose one form of followup phone or email (or address) is essential.
	Submitter Email	Email of the individual reporting the incident to the Registrant or Registrant Agent.	For an ideal research purpose one form of followup phone or email (or address) is essential;
	Report Date	Date that the incident report was prepared.	
Incident Data	Contact Name	Contact information for a person, other than the submitter, who may be contacted for obtaining further information on the incident. This may be the complainant, a physician, a veterinarian, or a wildlife biologist.	<p>It is essential to have way to verify and validate the entry for follow-up; I agree, the dangers outweigh the risks (mentioned earlier).</p> <p>There are two costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some will abandon the process if asked for PII, even if it's optional.</li> <li>- It makes the form longer.</li> </ul>
	Incident Type	Human.	

Additional Comments (2)	Additional Comments (3)	Additional Comments (4)
With potential threats related to job-loss, anonymous reports should be allowed. If the data will be covered under HIPAA, anonymous reports may be preferred.		Agree that we need an option that protects the identity of submitter.
Consider changing this to a binomial (yes/no) question: Do you represent a pesticide registrant?		
If these data will not be used to initiate enforcement, there's no need for PII, and it can be extremely problematic (once collected).		
Make it optional, and clearly explain how it may be used. It won't be shared with other entities. It will be used to send you a receipt (or confirmation) after filing your report.		
The dangers outweigh the risks. There are two costs: some will abandon the process if asked for PII, even if it's optional; It makes the form longer		
If there's only one option in this system, don't bother the user with it. All incidents submitted using the 'human' system could be automatically assigned this incident type.		

Additional Comments (5)	Additional Comments (6)	Additional Comments (7)
I concur with the suggestion to make this an optional element.		This would be valuable information for follow up opportunities should they be needed but not required.
	Under 2. – do you mean PII?	Should there be missing elements in the initial report, it would be necessary to be able to contact this person for more details. Should this information not be available following up on the incident may be impossible.

Additional Comments (8)
Preparation date not very valuable.

	Reporter's Case Number	Non-OPP case number from submitter for the incident (if exists).	Should be optional since it won't always exist
	Incident Location	The location where the pesticide exposure is believed to have occurred. Location fields will include Town/City, County/Province, State, and Country.	As much as possible
	GPS Coordinates	Latitude and longitude coordinate of the incident location.	optional but collect if available
	Exposure Date (Start)	Date of the exposure, or if more than one day, the start date of the exposure.	
	Exposure Date (End)	End date range of the exposure.	
	Incident Date (Start)	Date of the observed adverse effects, or if more than one day, the start date of the observed adverse effects.	
	Incident Date (End)	End date of the observed adverse effects.	
	Date Comment	Use to provide information about the timing of the incident when exact dates are not known. (Example: "Early April"). May also be used for comments concerning the start and end dates.	

Keep it simple – I would suggest 3 text fields for location: County, State, and Other (for international or unknown)		
I think asking for 5 dates is a bad idea. It's difficult for laypersons to assess the end-date for exposure, and I think the exposure scenario is best described in narrative form. What's the end date for permanent outcomes? What if some symptoms resolve quickly, and others linger? Again, a narrative is best for exposure scenarios. Professionals will trudge through the form, no matter how long, but if you're hoping to garner reports from the general public, keep it simple and as short as possible. Simplified, I would ask for the date the exposure began, and that's it.		
	See comments	As noted, this may be difficult to determine. There may also be liability issues concerning longer term impacts. Affected individuals might feel reluctant or uncomfortable in responding.
	Instructions for this should be very specific.	

This may be very difficult for farmworkers to ascertain.		
Should have an option to include 'ongoing' exposures		

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Essential for states to determine who the responsible party may be that was involved in the incident.

Nice, but not essential.

Confusing. Exposure vs. incident date

Ditto
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Prefer just incident data.
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Unlikely that there will be an end date.

Exact dates needed. Can always be corrected to actual dates later.



	Incident Awareness Date	Date when the registrant, or registrant agent, became aware of the incident. Not applicable to non-6(a)(2) incident reporting.	
	Notification (Yes/No)	Indicates if the incident was reported to a government agency other than the EPA, such as a state government office.	Pesticide product labels carry 1-800-832-4357 <b>safety call</b> hotline for emergencies, medical and environmental reporting; can epa tap this database directly or learn from their approaches
	Notification (Text Field)	Identifies the federal, state, or regional government office (other than EPA) that was notified of this incident.	this field is not essential to an individual entry in the database, but there is a need to avoid double and triple counting of incidents – if this field is part of that goal it becomes a 3
	Part of a Study?	Indicates if the incident part of a larger study? An example is ongoing worker exposure studies.	
	Status (New or Update)	Indicates if the report is for a new incident or an update to a previously submitted incident.	
<b>Number Affected</b>	Number Affected	The number of persons having the adverse effect. Enter the exact number.	Messy without understanding how this relates to other entries
<b>Pesticide Information</b>	EPA Registration No.	EPA Product Registration Number. Include the 1-6 digit manufacturer number and the 1-5 digit product identification number. Separate the two numbers with a hyphen. Distributor's number, if applicable, is entered separately.	Again and either or situation, if you have this you don't need other pesticide info but if you don't have it other field become essential
	Batch Number	The batch number that is printed on the label of the product that was applied in the incident. Record for each product associated with the incident.	

I like the way it's worded - it's clear that you're asking about reports to government entities		Yes - NGOs
Why is it useful to list all of the entities aware of this incident? If the only reason is completeness, we should be careful about adding this burden	Since this may be multiple agencies, I recommend this being a one-to-many relational db.	
	Agreed	
Seems messy - How will you match up related reports? Does the user have to fill out a whole new report (all fields) just to provide an update? Will submitters of new reports infer that updates are required?		
We built such a relational database at NPIC. We find this approach to lumping/splitting useful:- If a group has essentially identical exposures and signs/symptoms, they can be lumped and described as one entity. For example, a big group of office workers or a family. - If individuals have different exposures and/or signs/symptoms, they have to be entered singly.		
I think a missing Reg. No. can render the report useless. If the reporter cannot find it, maybe they don't have enough information to submit a formal report yet. There have been exceptions, of course, but the interface should emphasize the importance of the Reg. No. Without it, the report cannot be attributed to any specific product, but it could still be useful for overall risk/incident estimates.		Useful if we can get it
I have been working with pesticides for a decade, and I don't know how to find the batch number on pesticide product labels. I think the cost (frustration) is higher than the potential benefit.		

	More important for 6(a)(2) reports, less so for other incidents	
Many pesticide applications include multiple pesticides and adjuvants so the database needs to allow collection of information for multiple products.		

Not very valuable.

Need date of reporting, what entity reported to and who specifically reported to if possible.

Delete

Not very valuable.

	Canadian Reg. No.	Canadian product registration number (for Canadian incidents only)	
	Product Name	Product name. Should include the complete trade name, including codes describing the formulation, and any description of pesticide type. Example: "Propazine 80W Herbicide"	Could get from reg no above
	Product Formulation	Formulation type of the product as purchased.	
	Formulation as Applied	Formulation type of the product when it was applied (e.g. diluted solution, granule, dust, etc.)	
	Active Ingredient	Common name of the active ingredient to which the affected person or other organism was exposed.	Essential but could come from product name or reg no.
	Active Ingredient Comment	Information on the identity of the active ingredient when the specific ingredient cannot be identified or is not on the drop-down list. Enter the ingredient name if known but is not on the list. If the ingredient identity is unknown, enter the known or suspected chemical class or classes (e.g., "carbamate" or "anticoagulant rodenticide") or enter "unknown."	
	Toxicity category	Signal word (Danger, Warning, or Caution) for acute oral toxicity class of the active ingredient.	if you have product /active info , this is not essential, but could be post processing info

I think it makes sense to narrow the scope to EPA-registered products or 25(b) exempt products. Canada has a similar system already online.		
Agreed - it has to be relational. It gets worse... sometimes there are multiple people and they weren't all exposed to the same product(s), but share some of the same exposures		
Huh? Could be confusing. Most of the time, it will be identical to the preceding field.	Drop down list?	
	Auto-populate would be great	
	Recommend equation for this field that will pop up when, for the scenario above, "herbicide" or rodenticide" is chosen.	
Call it the signal word rather than toxicity category. Idea: If the EPA Reg. No. is provided, auto-populate the product information fields from PPIS.	Would this field be seen by the user, or just added to our DB?	

	Can obtain this and information in the following fields (through RUP) if the EPA Reg No is known. This could be information that would “self-populate” if the system is connected to OPPIN or a registration data base.	
	Is there a separate element for “chemical class”? Do we need one?	

Not very likely to have Canada number.

As specific info as is possible for the reporter to report.

If possible

If possible

Not sure this info would be available.

If possible



	Restricted Use Product	Indicates if the product is a restricted use product	if you have product /active info , this is not essential
Application Information	Application Site Category	General category of application site (Agricultural, Residential, Commercial, etc.)	
	Worker Protection Standard	Does the person affected fall under the worker protection standard (yes/no)	Would think this would be covered by other entries but not sure.
	Application Site	Description of the site where the pesticide product was applied. If it is an agricultural site, identify the crop. If an accidental exposure, enter the site of the exposure. If applied to an animal, enter "Animal treatment".	As much as possible
	Application Method	Description of method used to apply the pesticide. Examples include aerial spraying, ground spraying, granular application, and bait placement.	As much as possible
	Application method specific	Description of the specific type of method used to apply the pesticide, indicating the general type of equipment used.	
	Application Rate	Rate of the application of product, if known. Enter value and units.	
	Misuse	Yes/No/Uncertain. Indicates if the manner the product was used was in violation of the label.	If got all the other info, you could determine this after the reporting, not as part of the report.
	Misuse Comment	For misuse cases, comment on evidence indicating misuse of the product.	

If they know the Reg. No., you can find this out. If they don't, they won't know whether it's Restricted Use.	Would this field be seen by the user, or just added to our DB?	
This would be problematic to define. If used, consider adding a category "Mixed/Uncertain".		
Laypersons will not know how to answer this question. Perhaps it could be worded, "Are any of the people involved agricultural workers?" It's close to the same question, and easy.		
Maybe prompted them first: for the nature of the exposure, which would lead them to specific questions.		
Use a drop-down menu with "Other" as an option. Aerial, ground sprayer, hand-held sprayer, fogger, other. Keep it simple. Remember, there will be insect repellents, antimicrobial wipes, and impregnated materials. You can't possibly think of them all.	Definitely one-to-many potential here	
Confusing	Maybe relabel equipment used. One-to-many	
As a former SLA investigator, I can tell you this is not an easy question. What value is there, asking a layperson this question? It will be his/her opinion.		would some submitters be deterred by this question (and thus not respond/ give dishonest answers)? Would it help at least somewhat to turn around the question and ask if it was used "in accordance with" or "consistent with" the label rather than in violation?

	Not clear why this is different from Application Method, above.	

Very general info helpful.
Duplicative
If available
A decision on whether a violation occurred may be difficult to determine early
In the incident.

	Applicator Certification	Yes/No. Indicates if product was applied by, or under the supervision of, a certified applicator.	
<b>Incident Description</b>	Incident Description	Description of what happened, including a general description of the suspected pesticide exposure and the adverse effects/symptoms observed. Also may include other important details not captured by the other data fields.	SYMPTOMS SHOULD BE CAPTURED SEPERATELY, they are one way of validating causality linkage
	Incident Site	Description of the site where the person or organism was exposed to the pesticide, or if unknown, enter where symptoms, mortality, or other adverse effects were observed	Should have enough information to help confirm or dismiss causality
	Route of Exposure	Primary the route of exposure of individuals affected (e.g., oral, dermal, inhalation, or ocular)	For a lay person this should be broken up, did you ingest it? Smell it? Spill it on you?
	Exposure Pathway	The route of transport of the pesticide from the site of application to the affected organism (e.g., spray drift, run-off, volatilization, secondary exposure).	Most people can't differentiate spray drift from volatilization - this could be a field used in analysis of the incident by OPP but not collected at time.
<b>Lab Report</b>	Lab Report Title	Title or description of the laboratory report(s) that the submitter attaches or encloses with the incident report submitted to the EPA.	Does this apply to items other than FIFRA? Bee kill lab reports? Worker comp urine tests? Does this help avoid triple counting?
	Lab Report Number	Report number for the laboratory report.	
<b>Demographic Information</b>	Case ID	ID used in the incident report to identify individuals affected. If none are given, sequential numbers will be assigned.	post processing not part of the incident collection process

	Maybe separate out adverse effects/symptoms in to one field (one-to-many relationship), since this seems to be more specific	
Consider changing to "Exposure site." Otherwise, it's confusing because they already entered the application site.	The previous data element sounds very similar to this one.	
Remember to allow for multiple and unknown routes.		
		Might change it to read, "to the affected individual" – not the affected organism.
Asking for the lab report implies that the report won't be given much weight without a lab report. That's one cost, and the benefit is low. Lab reports are rarely available.		
This should be automatically assigned. I think it might be better to call them Entity IDs, or person IDs.		


If available
Duplicative
Should just be areas affected vs. "primary".
Seems like this info would have been collected earlier.



	Age	The age of the individual exposed. Enter number and unit, or a general description (e.g., young adult)	
	Sex	The sex of the individual exposed.	Weight is more helpful than sex for dose assumptions
	Occupation	If the incident was occupationally related, state the occupation of the individual involved.	
	Suicide/homicide	Yes/No. Indicate if the incident was the result of a suicide or homicide.	
	Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy status of individual exposed.	
Exposure	Exposure Activity	Description of how the product was being used at the time of the reported incident, or what the exposed individual was doing when the exposure occurred	Seems to overlap with incident descriptions above
	Circumstances of Exposure	Description of the event that caused the pesticide exposure.	
	Exposure to Concentrate	Yes/No. "Yes" indicates the product is sold in a concentrated form and the incident involves exposure to the concentrate prior to dilution.	
	Protective equipment (Yes/No)	Indicates if any personal protective equipment (PPE) was used by the affected person(s) at the time of the incident.	

	Potential for multiple here. Definitely need relational db here.	
If it was occupationally related, that will be described in the narrative. If not, this question is highly off-putting.		
Rare. Problematic. If you're looking for ways to simplify, I would cull this question. It will be clear from the narrative. We have spoken with several people who assert their spouses or neighbors are trying to kill them with pesticides in some way. I worry that this question might make those individuals feel like they have submitted an official allegation of attempted murder, and this is not the forum for that kind of report.		
These two fields seem repetitive, especially after the user has entered the "incident description." Consider combining these two into one. "Circumstances of Exposure."		I'm not sure exactly what sorts of answers we're expecting here (vs. next question). Maybe give an example?
	Repeated data element? Seems that we went over this above, but I could be wrong.	
If needed, clarify that long pants, long sleeves, and closed-toe shoes can be considered PPE.		

	PII?	

Except for identity purposes.
? Would tracking of this info be necessary?
Except for identity purposes.
Duplicative
Duplicative
Duplicative

	Protective equipment	Description of the type of personal protective equipment (PPE) and protective clothing that was used or worn by the affected person(s) at the time of the incident.	
	Workdays lost	Number of workdays lost due to the incident, if known.	Is this OSHA reportable workdays lost or just they took time off?
	Time to Symptoms	Indicate how long after the incident occurred that the first signs and symptoms were noted.	WHERE is the description of the actual symptoms?
<b>Adverse Effects</b>	Medical Care	The type of medical care or consultation sought. Examples include none, clinic, hospital emergency department, private physician, PCC (Poison Control Center), hospital inpatient.	
	Symptom Type	Classification of the type of symptom(s) observed. May select more than one.	Stronger description than just <i>type</i> needed
	Symptoms Comment	Optional field to provide a more detailed description of the symptoms that correspond to the <u>symptom type</u> .	Strong emphasis on symptom description needed, BACKGROUND info on other possible causes NEEDED TOO.
	Case Outcome	Characterization of the current status or final outcome of adverse effects.	Unclear at the time of the reporting?
<b>Lab Results</b>	Lab Test Results	Results of laboratory tests, such as blood test or urine analysis.	
<b>Residential (non-ag)</b>	Indoor or Outdoor	Indicates if the product was used indoors or outdoors	
<b>EPA Fields</b>	PC Code	PC Code(s) of the active ingredient(s) to which the affected person or other organism was exposed.	Could be obtained from other info above

Consider adding another field, "Duration of (most) Symptoms"		Maybe merge this question with earlier ones about exposure dates and observed adverse effects?
Consider changing to Yes/No. It will be easier to compile the data as numbers.		I hope this is not weighted too heavily, as often people avoid medical care for a variety of reasons.
This would be hard for laypersons to do. Is a headache a neurological symptom? Yes, according to RMPP. I think the symptoms comment field is appropriate and sufficient.		
It's arbitrary because the report may be filed in the middle of the response or years later. The data from this field won't be useful because of that variation. If we ask about duration of (most) symptoms, this field wouldn't be necessary.	May be ongoing, which could be an option	
If used, consider giving an example of the desired format. For example: Postive/negative; 4.0 ppm permethrin in urine collected within 3 hours of exposure; depression of cholinesterase confirmed;	One-to-many relationships	

Would be good to be as specific as possible to compare to label requirements re PPE		

How can this be verified?
Duplicative
Need specific entity/location/date/time seen.
Duplicative
May be hard to determine.



	Certainty	EPA's conclusion on the certainty that the ingredient caused or contributed significantly to causing the observed adverse effects. Entered for each ingredient.	VERY IMPORTANT but not much in this database to look at alternative scenarios or illnesses to test pesticide exposure hypothesis
	Certainty Discussion	A brief discussion of the evidence supporting the certainty level that EPA assigned to the ingredient.	
	Legality	EPA's categorization on the legality of the pesticide use. Legality categories are "Registered Use," "Suspected Misuse," "Known Misuse," and "Malicious Intent." ["Malicious Intent" used for intentional targeting of affected person or non-target organism.]	
	Exposure-Severity Code	Code that indicates the type of incident and the severity level of the incident.	

Consider assigning a certainty index for each person, rather than each active ingredient. People may have wildly different symptoms.		
		Certainty about the cause, not about the ingredient... wording is awkward.
This field is potentially very problematic. Investigations are needed to determine legality, with full label review and site inspection. Making this characterization casually could violate state primacy.		
Again, this would have to be assigned for each person involved in the incident.		


Should be not only EPA's determination, but also the state lead agency if reported. Many cases take a long time to resolve.

Again. Asks for a conclusion that may not be able to be determined with the data collected.